

U.S. Trade Curbs Could Cause Japan to Rerun, Singapore Leader Says

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — A major rise in U.S. import barriers could shatter the world trading system, prompting Japan to rerun and end its longstanding security relationship with the United States, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore warned Wednesday.

Americans and some Europeans, he said, had shown "visceral" hostility to the prospect of Japan becoming the world's leading industrial, financial and technological power.

Mr. Lee also said that in future elections "average Americans" would question why their government was spending about 6.5 percent of its gross national product on defense to keep Japan, Europe and the rest of the non-Communist world secure.

The Japan-U.S. security treaty and the stationing of American forces in Japan since the end of World War II have allowed the Japanese to hold defense spending to 1 percent of GNP or below.

GNP is the value of a nation's total output of goods and services.

The Japanese, Mr. Lee said, would surpass the United States in per capita GNP in 1987 "because they are more productive and have concentrated all their energies and research and development on where it will score in the market place."

Speaking at the opening of a conference on the future of the Asia-Pacific region, he said that if the U.S. Congress and administration failed to resist protectionist pressures, there could be "a breakdown in confidence, a rupture in the relationship" between Washington and some of its main trading partners in East Asia. Those countries included Japan, South Korea and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN.

The conference was sponsored by the International Herald Tribune as part of the newspaper's celebration of its centennial year. "I think the most terrifying thought for me," Mr. Lee said in answer to a question, "would be a

fundamental shift in the belief of the Japanese that the world they have known since 1945 is ended."

In that situation, he added, Japan would have to depend on itself or align with China or the Soviet Union, or both.

Analysts said that Mr. Lee's concerns about the impact of protectionism on important economic and political relationships in Asia were widely shared by non-Communist government leaders in ASEAN, which is made up of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

"Other Asians fear Japanese power," one senior official of an ASEAN government commented.

However Makoto Kuroda, vice minister for international affairs in Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, who listened to Mr. Lee's comments, said that Japan, in concert with the United States, "will strive to play the role of a giant absorber in the Pacific by transforming its economy into one of a major importer."

In his speech, Mr. Lee, a frequent visitor to Japan, said that trade and security were closely related to life and death issues for the Japanese.

"Through trade, they have been able to find constructive expression for their dynamism. They have kept within their borders and improved themselves through trade."

Since World War II, the Japanese and the Germans, "have not had to consider the traditional method of economic expansion that of expanding their territories to gain markets."

He added that it "could be disastrous if the Japanese decided that their economic-security relationship with the United States was no longer valid and that they must build up their own defense."

Mr. Lee said that prospects for continued rapid growth in most of the market-oriented economies of East Asia could be upset by a surge in protectionism, a rupture in the U.S.-Japan economic-security relationship or the loss of U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Paul D. Wolfowitz, the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, said that Asia's high economic growth rates had brought an impressive level of stability to most parts of the region, "but in the process they have become almost essential for continued stability."

Mr. Wolfowitz, a former assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said he believed that growth as well as prosperity in the region "depend on our avoiding the kinds of disastrous trade wars" that occurred in the 1930s, leading to World War II.

Mr. Lee said the problem was that U.S. deficits would not be turned into surpluses for several more years "and only after some pain was inflicted on American voters."

Pressure on U.S. congressmen is "immense," he said.

He added: "The key question, therefore, is whether the American leaders will take a long-term view of their present difficulties and allow time for the adjustments to work through the world's economies, or whether the U.S. Congress will take precipitate measures to force the pace of correction and risk a malfunction of the system."

The IRA, fighting to oust the British from Northern Ireland, has admitted responsibility for the bombing in Enniskillen, 18 miles (30 kilometers) from Tullyhonnoman that was five times the size of the device that exploded at a memorial service for the dead of World War II here.

Bomb disposal teams hunted for two days for the 150-pound (70-kilogram) bomb after guerrillas of the outlawed Irish Republican Army said it had failed to go off in Tullyhonnoman, the police said.

It was found in a keg, hidden in a hedge at a spot where 175 people were due to assemble for a Remembrance Day parade to the local Methodist church. Wires from the bomb led to a firing point 250 yards (230 meters) across the border in the Irish Republic, a police spokesman said.

The IRA, fighting to oust the British from Northern Ireland, has admitted responsibility for the bombing in Enniskillen, 18 miles (30 kilometers) from Tullyhonnoman. Eleven persons were killed and 65 people were wounded by the explosion on Sunday.

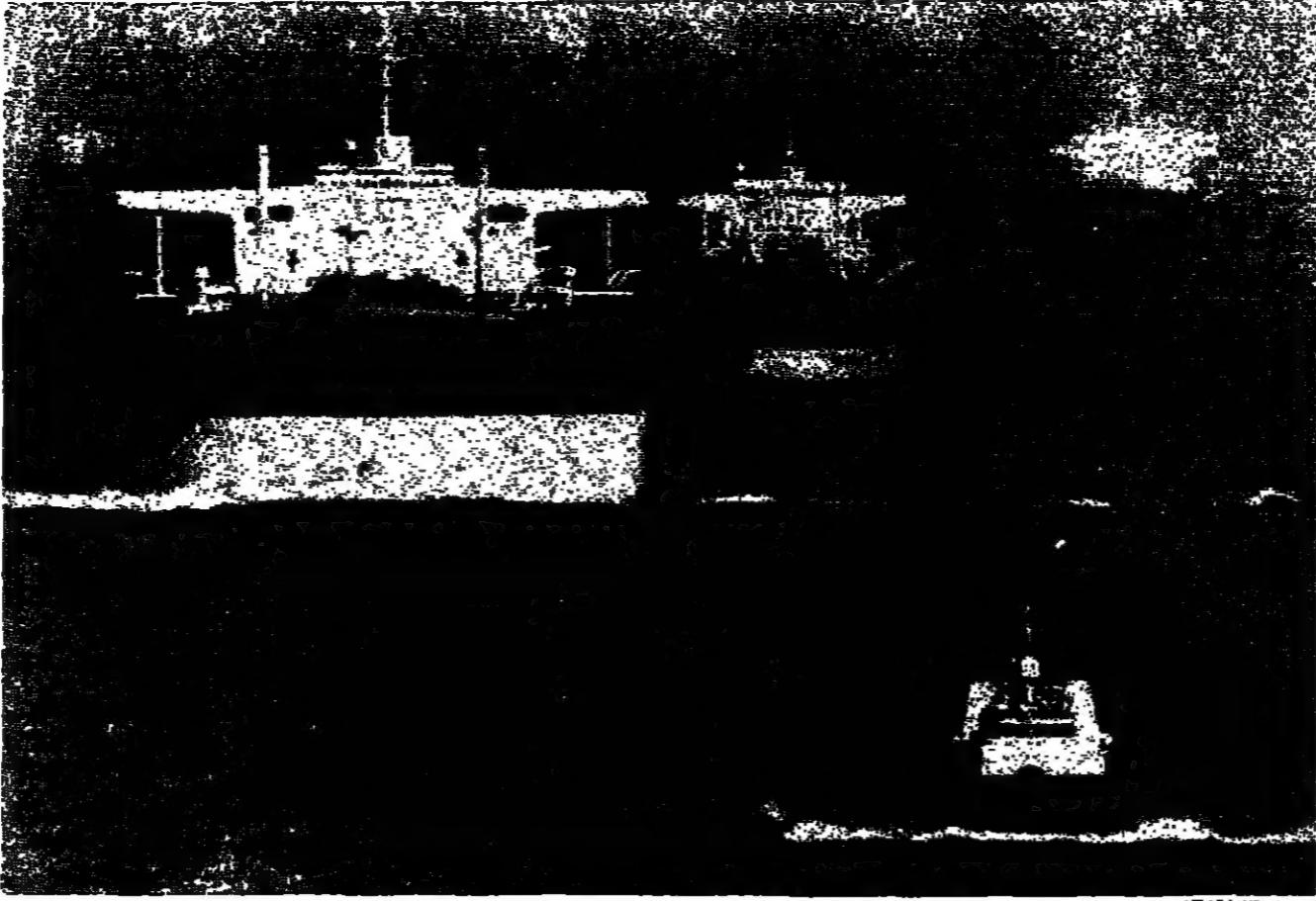
A senior member of the IRA's army council, who asked not to be identified, acknowledged in an interview with The Independent newspaper of London that the Enniskillen bombing had dealt a severe blow to the IRA's credibility and reputation. "Politically, it's going to have a long-term effect, possibly for years," he said.

Ariane Launch Put Off By Problems in 3d Stage

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The next launch of the Ariane rocket, planned for the end of next month, will be delayed three to six weeks because of problems with the third-stage engine, ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday.

The launch, the 21st mission, is scheduled to put two satellites from France and United States into orbit. Faulty third-stage engines have caused several launch failures.



A minesweeping tugboat led the way as a U.S. convoy of tankers and warships sailed into the Gulf on Wednesday. (UPI/Michael R. Sisak)

Iran Hits Japanese Ship Near U.S. Convoy

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates

Two Iranian speedboats, operating close to one of the largest U.S. Navy convoys to enter the Gulf, attacked a Japanese tanker Wednesday as it made its way to the Strait of Hormuz.

The attack on the Japanese-owned Liquid Bulk Explorer, a 12,964-ton carrier of refined oil products, was carried out in a major shipping channel patrolled constantly by ships of the U.S. and Western European navies. It proved once again Tehran's willingness to deny U.S. claims to defend the right of free navigation without confronting the U.S. Navy head-on.

The Iranians were careful not to attack any of the six commercial ships and six U.S. Navy vessels that had just entered the Gulf under the protective guns of the battleship Missouri sailing just outside the Gulf of Oman, nor did they attack a French convoy consisting of a warship and two French tankers.

But the Iranian boats struck a vessel not flying a U.S. flag, apparently in radar range of the U.S. and French ships. The U.S. vessels were within 10 to 15 miles (16 to 24 kilometers) of the attack.

Radio reports from the Liquid Bulk Explorer said the ship had been hit by four rocket-propelled grenades, one of which caused a

small fire that was quickly put out. A radio operator said there had been no injuries.

The attack was similar to another Iranian gunboat assault on the Grand Wisdom, a U.S.-owned tanker operating under Panamanian registry. It was hit last Friday as the U.S. guided-missile frigate Reindeer steamed within a few miles of the tanker.

Though the United States has sent a veritable armada to the Gulf to defend the right of free navigation in the vital waterway, Washington has limited the U.S. Navy to the defense of U.S.-registered vessels or of ships that have occasionally been put under U.S. Navy protection without confronting the U.S. Navy head-on.

Iranian officials said that the attack on the Japanese ship was an "accident" and that they had been

charter to the U.S. Sealift command.

Shipping officials said that, although mines laid by Iran in the Gulf had damaged U.S.-escorted vessels, Iran had directly attacked a U.S.-flag vessel only in the case of a Silkworm missile assault on the Kuwaiti tanker Sea Isle City last month. And that, they said, was a mistake.

The attack blinded its American captain and wounded 16 other crew members. Three days later, four U.S. destroyers leveled an Iranian offshore oil drilling platform that U.S. officials believe was used for radar monitoring of ship traffic.

Tehran responded with another Silkworm attack on the Kuwaiti oil loading terminal itself, apparently calculating that the United States would not consider that a pretext for retaliation. Since then they have limited themselves to strikes against vessels not flying the U.S. flag.

Wednesday's attack occurred not far from the 17th U.S. convoy in the Gulf — three reflagged Kuwaiti tankers, two U.S.-flag ships and a Bahraini vessel carrying U.S. military supplies, escorted by four U.S. guided-missile frigates behind two minesweeping tugs. According to U.S. Navy officials in Bahrain, the convoy entered the Strait of Hormuz at 8 A.M. Wednesday, two and a half hours before the attack on the Liquid Bulk Explorer.

EAST: Jaruzelski Offers Deal on Tanks, NATO Bombers

(Continued from Page 1)

would be our spokesman in the budget talks?" the Polish leader said. "and he kept his promise. It was not a big step, but it was a step."

General Jaruzelski has given the strongest endorsement in the East Bloc to the efforts of Mikhail S. Gorbachev to overhaul Soviet society. He is widely considered to be Mr. Gorbachev's closest ally in the Warsaw Pact.

He indicated that Mr. Gorbachev considered last-minute difficulties in

scheduling the summit meeting as "an incidental problem" that would not affect the outcome of the meeting with President Ronald Reagan. The summit meeting is set to begin Dec. 7 in Washington.

"It seems to me that the matter of medium- and shorter-range missiles has already been settled," he said.

He indicated that Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to the summit meeting after Mr. Reagan accepted an agenda that included full discussion of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

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The proposal also calls for another \$12 billion in savings from reductions in federal spending, \$7.8 billion of it in annual appropriated accounts and \$4.2 billion in entitlement programs, so named because those eligible for benefits under the programs are legally entitled to them.

The remaining deficit reduction would come from the refinancing of rural electric loans, user fees, enhanced income-tax collections and savings on interest payments.

Of the \$7.8 billion in discretionary spending cuts that would come from savings in appropriations bills, \$3.4 billion would come from

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6 at Beirut Airport
ate packed with explosives went off in the passenger terminal Wednesday, killing 22 people, the police said. The explosives were Lebanese and other officials said after a five-day shutdown because of the explosion, who had been carrying the bomb, was arrested. Soraya Salhi, but government sources said the explosion occurred in mid-air in the airport building.

Hurt in Gaza Shootings
Palestinian girls were shot and wounded in protests outside a similar incident in Gaza, where a Palestinian girl was killed. A Palestinian told officials he had fired shots at the scene, which was blocked by stones in the road and identified, fired several shots in self-defense. Sylvia Madi, 14, who was shot in the head at Ashkelon Hospital, was being treated for a gun wound. A 16-year-old Palestinian girl was also shot by a Palestinian who fired several shots when he was shot.

Clark Air Base Killings
(AP) — The police said they and 15 others were being sought for the U.S.-run Clark Air Base, chief investigator of the Air Force said that he had served as a lookout for a Philippine businessman, who was killed. Two U.S. servicemen were killed and confirmed or denied responsibility has been issued since the killings have been attributed to U.S. support for a year-old Palestinian girl was killed.

Meets Zhao in Beijing
ardinal Jaime L. Sin of the Roman Catholic Church in China on Wednesday with Zhao Ziyang, then a Chinese party leader in more than 10 years. The cardinal of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception said he was in China to promote the Roman Catholic Church in 1981, secretly appointing clergy and bishops, and that only it has the right to choose to recognize Taipei as the legitimate

Chess Match Is Drawn
— The 12th game of the world championship, Garry Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov, was drawn Wednesday after 21 moves, a score of 6.5 to 5.5 points.

GAME 12
GAMBIT DECLINED

Black	White
Karpov	Kasparov
1. e4	1. e4
2. Nf3	2. Nf3
3. d4	3. d4
4. Nc3	4. Nc3
5. Bb5	5. Bb5
6. c4	6. c4
7. Nf3	7. Nf3
8. Bb5	8. Bb5
9. c4	9. c4
10. Nf3	10. Nf3
11. Bb5	11. Bb5
12. c4	12. c4
13. Nf3	13. Nf3
14. Bb5	14. Bb5
15. Nf3	15. Nf3
16. Bb5	16. Bb5
17. c4	17. c4
18. Nf3	18. Nf3
19. Bb5	19. Bb5
20. c4	20. c4
21. Nf3	21. Nf3

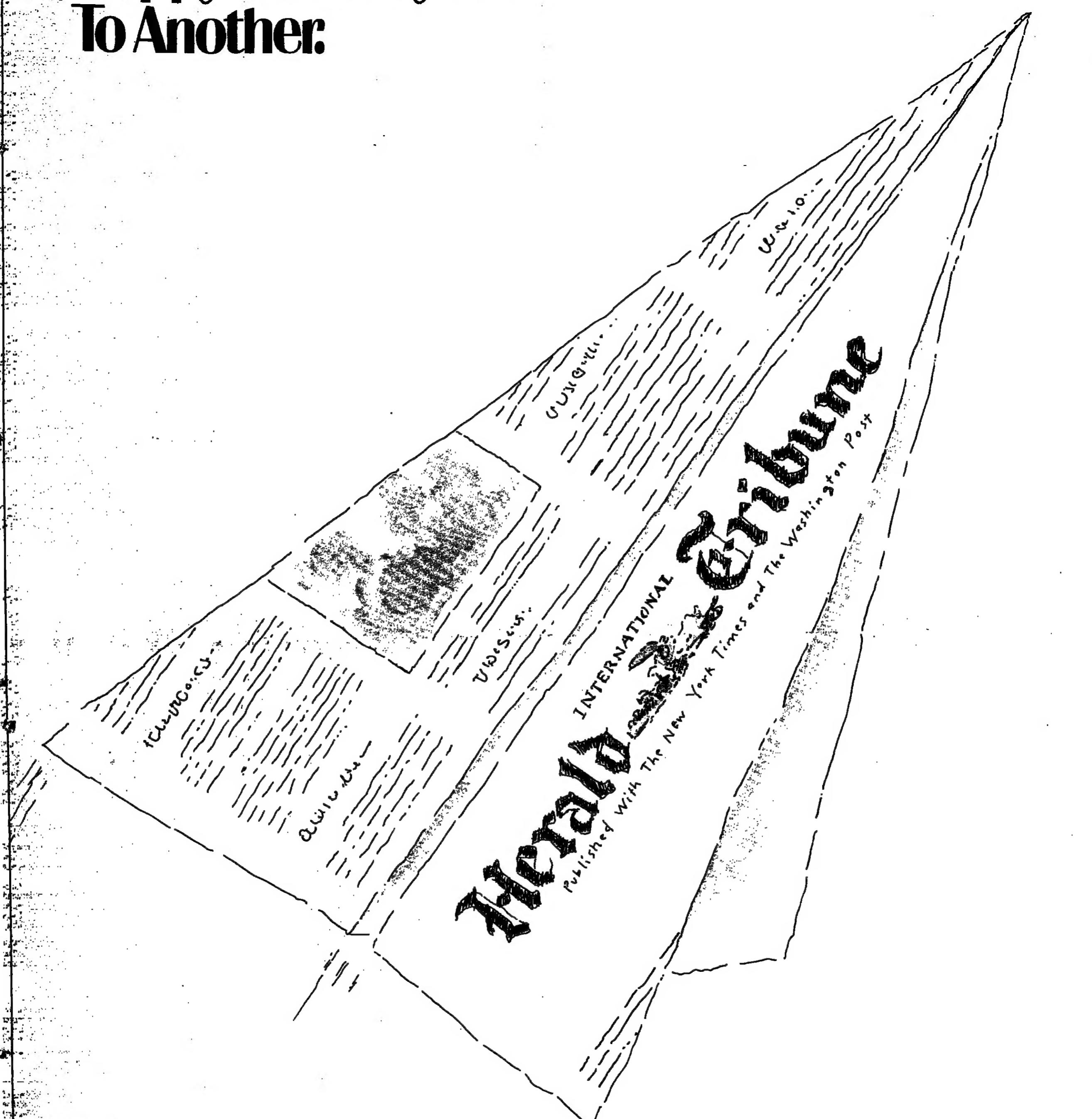
S. Has Heavy Snow
Winter storms struck the northeastern United States, bringing up to nine inches (23 centimeters) of snow in at least four states. Veterans Day events were canceled, and snow extended from New England to the Carolinas and the upper Ohio Valley. The Dulles International Airport in Arlington, Virginia, was closed, dumping snow across the Capital Beltway. The East Coast was quiet.

Wall Policy Report
C. Whitehead, the U.S. deputy ambassador to Germany, has told him that German leaders had told him that they would not shoot down the Berlin Wall if it were to fall. The East German leader, Mr. Egon Krenz, has said that Americans "would never demand that we shoot our own people if it were necessary to shoot our own people." Mr. Krenz has also said that he would not shoot down the Berlin Wall if it were to fall. The West German plan for a new wall has been rejected by the German government.

TEL UPDATE
Approved a law Tuesday amending the law on passengers serving as crew members on airplanes to standardize the service and improve airports. The law was signed by President Bush and Vice President George H. W. Bush.

onian Soccer Player
Sportsmanlike Treatment
The Afghan national soccer team, which was to play in a friendly match against the Soviet Union, has been denied permission to travel to the Soviet Union. The team, which had been invited to play in a friendly match against the Soviet Union, has been denied permission to travel to the Soviet Union. The team, which had been invited to play in a friendly match against the Soviet Union, has been denied permission to travel to the Soviet Union.

Happy Birthday From One World Traveller To Another.



What do you give a hundred year old on its birthday? When the hundred year old is The International Herald Tribune, you give it well deserved accolades.

"The Trib" has been as welcome as news from home for a full century, making travellers feel right at home whether they're in Hong Kong, The Hague, or Marseilles.

Over the years the truly experienced wayfarer has learned the two travel essentials. They rely upon

The International Herald Tribune for their news, and MasterCard® for just about everything else.

So from one world traveller to another...

Happy Birthday. We'll see you around in Singapore, Paris, Rio, Tokyo, Zurich...



One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

Scientists Report Evidence of Large Object Orbiting Another Star

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first strong evidence of a large object orbiting a star other than the sun has been reported by U.S. astronomers.

They said the object, hotter, brighter and larger than Jupiter, is most likely the first discovery of a brown dwarf, one of a type of celestial objects that in theory are intermediate between a planet and a star.

Scientists said the object, observed in the vicinity of an aging star 50 light years away, appeared to fit most of the theoretical properties of a brown dwarf. If the interpretation is confirmed, scientists said, the discovery would be an important step in the search for systems of planets and other material orbiting other stars.

Dusts of particles have been observed around other stars and these are thought to be planetary systems in the making. But until now

scientists had not found any direct, unambiguous evidence of other planets beyond our solar system, or of the brown dwarfs.

The discovery that brown dwarfs exist could also contribute to understanding the true mass of the universe. Only 10 percent of the mass believed to exist has been observed or inferred, and part of the rest could be accounted for by faint stars and brown dwarfs.

The astronomers who made the discovery, Benjamin Zuckerman and Eric E. Becklin, said Tuesday they observed an excess of infrared radiation from the vicinity of the star Gliese 29-38, in the neighborhood of the Milky Way galaxy. The excess radiation, they concluded, was the heat from an object 50 percent bigger and 10 times hotter than Jupiter.

After ruling out other explanations, the astronomers concluded: "These characteristics

are similar to those that have been calculated for substellar objects called brown dwarfs."

Mr. Zuckerman, who is a professor of astronomy at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Mr. Becklin, an astronomer at the University of Hawaii Institute of Astronomy, reported their findings in Pasadena, California, at the annual meeting of the Division of Planetary Sciences of the American Astronomical Society. The report will be published Thursday in the British journal *Nature*.

Discussing the possibility that the infrared "excess" is indeed evidence of a large body around another star, David Stevenson, professor of planetary sciences at the California Institute of Technology, said: "I think it's the best candidate yet. There is no doubt that they have found something. The only question is whether the excess is a brown dwarf."

In a commentary accompanying the report in

Nature, David Lindley, an editor of the journal, presented "at least three reasons to be excited about the discovery."

One, the detection of such a dim body like a brown dwarf could help astrophysicists in their calculations of the total mass of the galaxy.

Two, the size of the object sets a lower limit on the mass required for a body to develop the internal pressures and temperatures necessary for nuclear fusion to begin and hence a star to be born. It presumably must be more than 50 percent more massive than Jupiter.

And, finally, the discovery could help astronomers understand what happens to matter left over as a protostar condenses out of a gaseous cloud: Whether it is more likely to form another star, a brown dwarf, planets or a ring of debris like the asteroid belt.

Mr. Zuckerman and Mr. Becklin made their observations in August at the Mauna Kea Observatory in Hawaii. The observations were part of the first comprehensive survey of certain nearby stars for signs of brown dwarfs. In a telephone interview, Mr. Zuckerman said that, although he and Mr. Becklin were cautious in their interpretation, they were certain that they were seeing an excess of infrared radiation, or heat, in the vicinity of the star.

The astronomers said there was only a slim chance that they were detecting radiation from another star passing in the background of Gliese 29-38. They said it was unlikely that a swarm of asteroids or dust grains surrounding the star could account for the radiation, because it is difficult to imagine how they could have survived the cataclysm that Gliese went through more than 600 million years ago.

Gliese is a white dwarf star, which is what becomes of an ordinary star that grows old and balloons into a red giant. Its atmosphere ex-

tends outward perhaps the equivalent of the distance between the sun and Mars and would presumably consume any dust or larger objects there. After the outer gases of a red giant are dissipated, the star is reduced to its core and is then called a white dwarf.

A brown dwarf is so named because it is smaller and dimmer than a regular star. Although the distinction between a large planet and another star passing in the background of Gliese 29-38, they said it was unlikely that a

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27 Die in Ethnic Clashes In Sri Lanka as Students Protest Autonomy Plan

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Students protest and guerrilla violence rocked Sri Lanka on Wednesday, and the police reported that at least 27 people had been killed in renewed ethnic clashes.

The latest killings brought the death toll this week to 95. The police said they had arrested 64 members of a banned Marxist group and killed six others.

Meanwhile, a senior minister said he was resigning to protest legislation that would grant the Tamil minority limited autonomy in the north and west. Militant Sinhalese students staged anti-government demonstrations on four campuses across the country to protest the autonomy plan.

The minister of agricultural development and research, Gamani C. Jayasuriya, said he had submitted his resignation to President J. R. Jayewardene because he opposed the plan to unify Sri Lanka's northern and eastern provinces to create a self-governing Tamil area.

"We are quite clear in our minds," he said, "that the task assigned to the Indian peacekeeping force has to be completed."

According to official figures, more than 800 Tamil guerrillas and 230 Indian soldiers have died since the Indians moved in October to disarm the Liberation Tigers under the terms of the peace accord signed on July 29.

Several opposition members urged the government on Tuesday and Wednesday to halt the offensive against the rebel group.

The Liberation Tigers have repudiated the peace pact and have killed more than 250 rival Tamil rebels and Sinhalese civilians since July.

Sri Lanka signed an accord providing for the autonomy plan and for an Indian peacekeeping force on the island.

Finance Minister Ronald J. G. de Mel said in a speech in Parliament that the autonomy plan was Sri Lanka's last chance for peace. The plan has been attacked by the opposition as undermining Sri Lankan sovereignty.

■ Cease-Fire Ruled Out

The Indian government rejected on Wednesday opposition calls to cease fire against the Tamil guerrillas resisting Indian troops in Sri Lanka. Agence France-Presse reported from New Delhi.

Indian soldiers will continue their offensive until the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam accept the peace accord between India and Sri Lanka and agree to give up their arms, the minister of state for external affairs, K. Natwar Singh, said in a speech in Parliament.

"We are quite clear in our minds," he said, "that the task assigned to the Indian peacekeeping force has to be completed."

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Protesters in Dhaka, Bangladesh, setting up a roadblock of burning tires on Wednesday.

Lu Hong Sheng/The Associated Press

Top Bangladesh Opposition Leaders Are Arrested Amid Growing Protests

United Press International

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The government arrested the country's two main opposition leaders on Wednesday and acknowledged that protests aimed at ousting Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad were growing.

About 50 people were reported injured in clashes in Dhaka between the police and demonstrators. A handful of protesters burned a U.S. cultural center.

The police arrested Begum Khadija Zia, head of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, at a Dhaka hotel where she had been since anti-government protests Tuesday. She is the widow of Major General Ziaur Rahman, a former president who was assassinated in 1981.

Later, scores of policemen stopped a car carrying Hasmia Wazed, leader of the Awami League, the largest of the 21-party opposition alliance demanding General Ershad's resignation as president. Sheikh Hasina is the daughter of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, another former president who was assassinated.

The officers, who refused to disclose charges against the 39-year-old politician, escorted Sheikh Hasina back to her home and locked the gate.

Witnesses said senior police officials, backed by about 200 officers, arrested Begum Zia and three senior party officials after more than two hours of entreaties for her to leave her room at the Purbani Hotel and surrender.

She was taken to a police station and then to her home and placed under house arrest.

Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Matin said she was detained "for taking part in illegal acts," but said no charges had yet been filed.

Mr. Matin said that in northern Bangladesh protesters had stopped two trains and others had set fire to two stations in the southern port of Chittagong.

"The disturbances are more widespread," Mr. Matin said. "It's creating a wider area."

He said 73 people were arrested in Dhaka on Wednesday, bringing the number in two days of violence to more than 280.

In a Dhaka suburb, protesters broke into a power plant and disabled it, cutting electricity to thousands of people.

UN Vote Calls on Soviets To Leave Afghanistan

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

countries in favor, 19 opposed and 11 abstained.

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has voted overwhelmingly for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, brushing aside Moscow's first concerted attempt to deflect such criticism by the United Nations.

At the same time, an official UN investigator reported that the Afghan Communists authorities were showing increasing respect for human rights in the parts of Afghanistan they control. A group of lawyers called the Independent Council on International Human Rights rejected the finding. The vote Tuesday on the annual resolution calling for a withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan — it does not mention the Soviet Union by name — showed 123

In a surprising maneuver, Moscow offered to vote for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan and the creation of an independent, neutral government, provided the resolution also condemned other foreign interference — an allusion to the military assistance provided by the United States and other countries to the nationalist guerrillas fighting against Communist forces.

Many participants in the debate said the Soviet attempt to obtain a compromise reflected a Soviet difficulty. Moscow has been urging the United Nations to play a bigger role in resolving regional conflicts, but its forces continue to shore up Afghanistan's Communist government in defiance of international opinion.

On the human rights question, the official UN investigator, Professor Felix Ermacora, director of international law at Vienna University, noted "some improvement in the human rights situation" in government-controlled areas of Afghanistan compared with a year ago. He also said he had received no new reports of the use of torture during interrogations.

But another report, by the Independent Council on International Human Rights, speaks of the widespread use of torture by the Kabul government's secret police, as well as massacres and summary executions of civilians by Soviet troops, widespread attacks on illegitimate targets and the deportation of Afghan children to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Backers of Mozambique Rebels Say Cartucci Met With Renamo Figure

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In matters of policy and perceptions, the smallest maneuvers can be seen as significant. In this vein, conservative backers of rebels fighting in Mozambique are pointing to a meeting last week with a top Reagan administration official, Frank C. Cartucci.

The rebel backers are working to force a change in the administration's policy of favoring the Marxist government there and refusing to help, or recognize, its anti-Communist opposition.

On Nov. 4, the rebel supporters said, they met with Mr. Cartucci, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, at which a rep-

resentative of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance, known as Renamo, was included in the discussions.

Mr. Cartucci took an hour out of his schedule, just a day before the formal announcement of his nomination as secretary of defense, to meet with six conservative lobbyists for the Renamo cause.

Among the six was Thomas W. Schauf Jr., who is executive director of the Mozambique Research Center, the main U.S. lobbying group for Renamo. Mr. Schauf, a U.S. citizen, lived in Zimbabwe for many years and has traveled extensively inside Mozambique.

Mr. Cartucci is the highest-ranking administration official known

to have met with a representative of Renamo in the United States.

"We are with Mozambique today where we were with Savimbi and Angola three years ago," said Grover Norquist, one of the six who met Mr. Cartucci. He was referring to Jonas Savimbi, whose National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, has been receiving administration political backing and covert military aid since early 1986.

White House officials, on the other hand, played down the meeting and said it was simply a session arranged to listen to the views of the administration's conservative supporters on various issues, including Mozambique.

One U.S. official said it was "to-

tally false" and "a gross exaggeration of the truth" to say that Mr. Cartucci had met knowingly with a Renamo representative or that the meeting signaled a shift in policy toward recognition of the rebel group.

"The idea there would be a Renamo representative was a total surprise," said the official. Mr. Cartucci "was not meeting him as a Renamo representative, but as a conservative supporter of the administration."

The official de-emphasized the importance of the Renamo issue in the discussions, saying that discussion of Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative had taken up at least half of the time.

However, two of the conserva-

tive lobbyists participating in the meeting gave another version.

Neal Blair, president of Free the Eagle, said the meeting "was specifically to talk about Renamo, that was the understanding."

Mr. Blair said he had told Mr. Cartucci's office beforehand of "everyone who was coming" including Mr. Schauf and what group he represented.

Also attending the meeting were Paul M. Weyrich, president of the Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, and William Pascoe, a policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation.

Mr. Norquist, a foreign policy adviser to Pierre S. du Pont Jr., a Republican presidential candidate, concurred with Mr. Blair's under-

standing. He also said Mr. Cartucci had assured the group that if the president of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, did not move toward opening negotiations with Renamo, the administration's attitude toward him would change.

Mr. Chissano met with Mr. Reagan at the White House on Oct. 5. The prospects for a negotiated settlement of the conflict through some kind of dialogue between the government and Renamo was a main topic of their conversations, according to U.S. officials.

"We were assured we would see movement by Jan. 1 or the United States would reconsider its position," Mr. Norquist said.

White House officials did agree with the conservatives' account of

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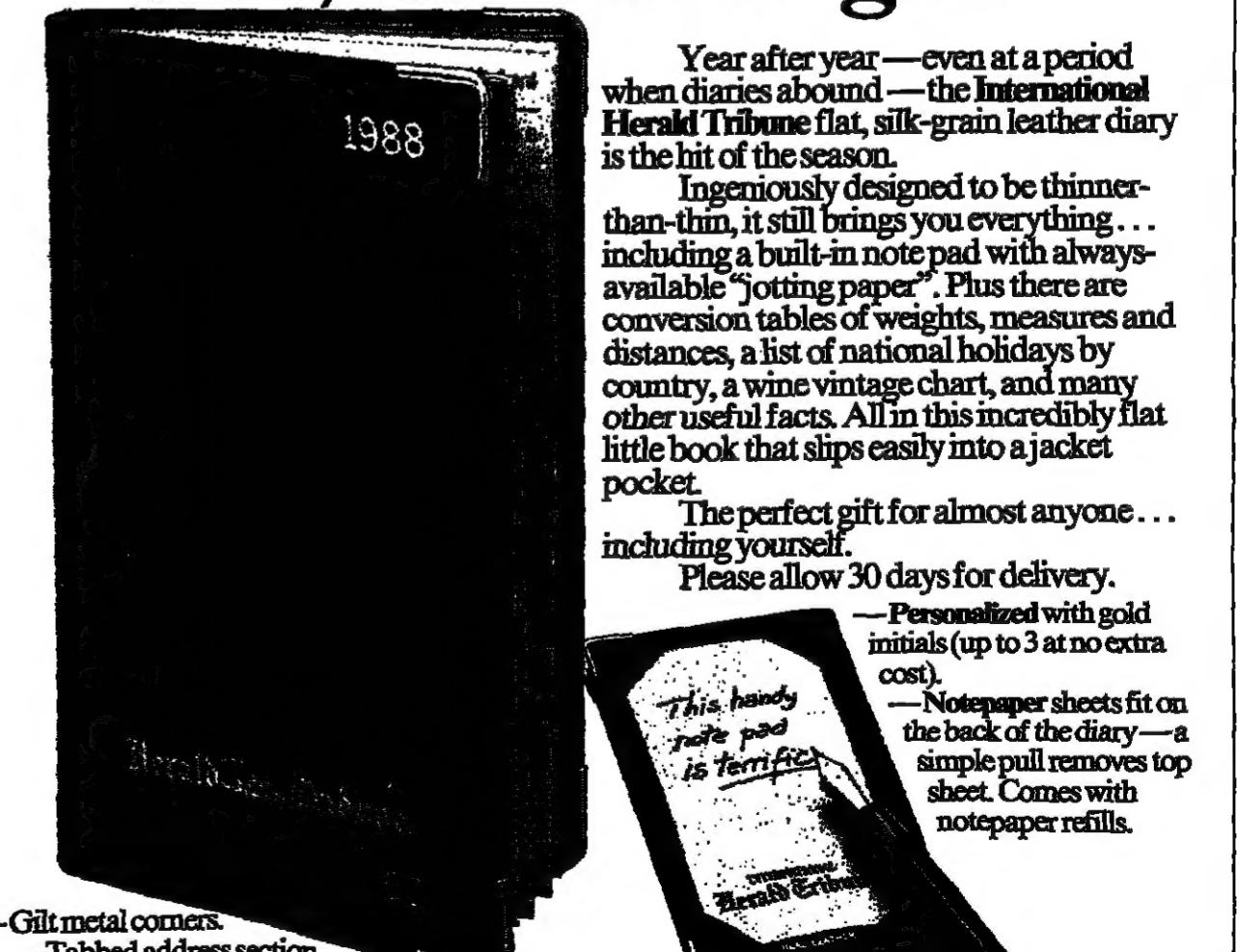
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1000 to 5,000 who applied for the job as assistant U.S. attorney last year, only 10 had any such legal drug use in their school or afterward as a result of further screening. Six were then turned down for other reasons.

Mr. Eastland said the cut that

he had no explanation for

the

other review.

Former Governor

Of Virginia Will

Seek Senate Seat

RICHMOND, Virginia —

Former Governor

Charles S. Rob-

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

A Safer Whooping Cough Vaccine

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Swedish researchers are working to develop a completely safe vaccine against whooping cough to replace the present vaccine, which has been linked to side effects including brain damage. A Swedish laboratory has conducted the first comprehensive tests on two Japanese-developed vaccines, recording an 80 percent success rate with none of the side effects.

"Our tests have been highly encouraging, and we may be able to have one of these vaccines available relatively soon," said Patrick Olin, a clinical researcher at Sweden's Bacteriological Laboratory. "In the best possible circumstances, we could have the vaccines approved and available by next year," he said.

Government medical authorities in Britain, the United States and the World Health Organization still officially support vaccination despite the reservations of some doctors, pointing out that the danger from contracting whooping cough far outweighs the risk of damaging side effects. Dr. Olin said the current types of vaccine were still used extensively, although some doctors had abandoned them after recording rare cases of brain damage in immunized infants.

Estrogen May Prevent Hip Fractures

BOSTON (UPI) — The largest study of its kind provides strong evidence that women who take the hormone estrogen after they go through menopause are much less likely to suffer hip fractures, researchers reported. Supplements of the female hormone apparently help women avoid a thinning of their bones that makes them prone to fractures — a major health problem for elderly women.

Women usually go through menopause in their late 40s or early 50s. Their ovaries stop producing estrogen, which appears to contribute to the bone-thinning disease osteoporosis. Osteoporosis is a factor in an estimated 1.3 million fractures each year in the United States, including some 210,000 hip fractures. Hip fractures can be repaired with surgery, but about half the women never completely regain their ability to walk.

"I think there's a strong case to be made for women to receive estrogen to reduce the risk of broken bones later in life," said Dr. Douglas P. Kiel, assistant professor of medicine at Brown University and the Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island, who headed the study. But because estrogen replacement carries some risks, such as increasing the chances of developing cancer of the lining of the womb, Dr. Kiel said he could not recommend that all postmenopausal women take estrogen supplements.

Ancient Dwarf Skeleton Discovered

RIPARO DEL ROMITO, Italy (WP) — The skeleton of a young man who lived in a prehistoric hunter-gatherer society and who was also a severely deformed dwarf has been discovered in an 11,150-year-old grave site in southern Italy, according to a report in the journal *Nature*.

Anthropologists say the skeleton is evidence that, even under the rigorous way of life imposed by nomadic hunting and gathering, early societies were able to accept and care for the severely handicapped. Though the youth was probably not a productive member of his society, he was accorded special funeral treatment — his grave was one of the few in a cave that had paintings on the walls.

The dwarf, who stood about four feet (1.2 meters) when he died at age 17, probably had difficulty walking great distances and had limited use of his hands and arms. The Stone Age dwarf finding is the oldest known discovery of a human born with obvious deformities.

Yellowjackets' Alarm Signals Attack

GAINESVILLE, Florida (NYT) — The worst defense against a menacing yellowjacket wasp may be the squashing body blow. It could easily nearby yellowjackets into frenzied attack, according to researchers at a United States Department of Agriculture laboratory.

This is the cautionary advice of scientists who have discovered that the venom of southern yellowjacket wasps contains a chemical, called the alarm pheromone, that signals nestling wasps nearby that defense is needed. Similar pheromones of honey bees have also been synthesized by scientists.

"If you smash a wasp, its venom sac breaks and the alarm pheromone goes into the air," said Dr. Peter J. Landolt, an entomologist. "This can provoke guard wasps to come out and sting whoever or whatever gets in their way."

In Poland, The Last Virgin Forest

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BIALOWIEZA, Poland — The thin yellow stripes on the four towering, vaguely spiral oaks barely pierce the forest's thinning autumn foliage.

Czeslaw Okolow reined in a horse cart and nodded toward the trees, whose lofty crowns reached the heights like swimmers gasping for air. "Within those markers is a long-term basic investigation, going on since 1936," he said, "involving detailed mapping and a census of all trees over 4 centimeters [1.5 inches] in diameter."

That role is crucial on a continent where thousands of years of cultivation have yielded woodlands like nursery gardens.

Not so in Bialowieza. The forest's heart is a strict preserve of about 4,700 hectares (11,725 acres), wedged between the Hwozna and Narewka rivers in northeast Poland.

"Here the structure is natural," Mr. Okolow said, motioning toward a 46-meter spruce, topped by high winds, its trunk rotting on the forest floor. "Most representatives are young saplings. In between are the tall trees. The mix is 50-50 broad leaf to Norway spruce and Scotch pine."

Like a patient in intensive care, the forest's plant and animal life is monitored in dozens of ways. Three scientific stations operate here, reinforced by dozens of outside researchers. Botanists study shifts in the mix of the forest's 28 species of trees; ornithologists trace the way 250 bird species affect the ecosystem.

The woodland, covering about 1,250 square kilometers (452 square miles) of undulating terrain is relatively untouched because for centuries it was the hunting grounds of European nobility and

royalty: Lithuanian dukes, Polish kings and Russian czars.

It is unique in Europe as the last lowland forest of mixed deciduous and coniferous growth," Mr. Okolow said, leading a visitor through stands of oak, hornbeam, and birch. "For much ecological research it is the zero point."

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Pollution, climate, forestry techniques have taken toll on the forests of central Europe.

tem by distributing seed and controlling insects.

Imperial Russian authorities, who then ruled this part of Poland, declared the forest a natural preserve 75 years ago. Since then, the only significant damage to the forest occurred in World War I, when German soldiers extracted 175 million cubic feet of timber from woodlands.

Today, the border drawn after World War II between Poland and the Soviet Union. Forestry experts like Mr. Okolow, Bialowieza's resident scientist and curator, describe it as the last remnant of vast virgin forests that once covered the European continent.

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and from coal burned locally for heating and electric power.

But lichen, lacking as they do the thin waxy protective covering of most leaves, are also particularly open to the absorption of radon.

Minute organisms often play a crucial role in Bialowieza's ecosystem, experts say, and the forest's function as a kind of huge bioindicator is reflected in the disappearance over the last 20 years of about 20 of the forest's immense variety of 350 lichens, which have fallen victim to pollution.

"Lichen are extremely sensitive to foreign influence," Mr. Okolow said, "so we are observing here how a forest begins to weaken."

There is little industry in the northeast, near Bialowieza, and experts believe the lichen destruction was caused by sulfur compounds washed from distant places like Scandinavia and East Germany.

Some experts argue that the damage to lichen is an indication that Poland must gradually relax the policy of strict non-intervention in Bialowieza and begin selective management of the forest.

"When air pollution goes across the country it does not choose where to stop," Mr. Smolecki said. "The question is, how to react. And this discussion is not ended."

New Studies Clarify Genetic Links in Alcoholism

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

RESEARCHERS studying children of alcoholics are detecting biochemical and behavioral differences in their responses to alcohol that may be a key to why these children are prone to becoming alcohol abusers themselves.

For years, scientists have been reporting that a tendency to become an alcoholic can be inherited. With new findings appearing almost monthly, researchers are identifying some inherited physiological differences among children. The differences may, researchers say, indicate a predisposition to alcoholism.

Another group of researchers has shown that college-age daughters of alcoholics exhibit most of the same traits as the sons.

And young boys who do not drink themselves but whose fathers are alcoholics tend to have the

same unusual brain wave patterns seen in alcoholics, another research group finds.

Strong evidence indicates that this reflects genetic as well as social factors. Recent studies of adopted children of alcoholics indicate that 30 to 40 percent become alcoholics, regardless of the drinking habits of their adoptive parents. In contrast, 10 percent of the general population is dependent on alcohol.

According to Dr. Enoch Gordis, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, there are 10 million "full blown alcoholics" in the United States and an additional 7 to 8 million alcohol abusers. There is wide agreement that a tendency to alcoholism can be inherited. "There were more than 100 studies published this century indicating a familial basis of alcoholism," said Dr. Henry Begleiter of the State

University of New York Health Science Center in Brooklyn.

Strong evidence indicates that this reflects genetic as well as social factors. Recent studies of adopted children of alcoholics indicate that 30 to 40 percent become alcoholics, regardless of the drinking habits of their adoptive parents. In contrast, 10 percent of the general population is dependent on alcohol.

Among the first to study the children of alcoholics was Dr. Marc Schuckit of the University of California at San Diego, who began 13 years ago recruiting college students and examining their responses to alcohol. So far, he has studied 400 men; half had alcoholic fathers and none were alcoholic themselves at the time of the study. Dr. Schuckit and all the other researchers restricted themselves to children of alcoholics to exclude the possibility that an alcoholic mother could have affected her child by drinking during her pregnancy.

Dr. Schuckit invented an apparatus with which he could give alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages to the volunteers without letting them know which they were drinking. All the drinks, real as well as sham, had the odor and taste of alcohol.

As a group, the sons of alcoholics said they felt less drunk than the sons of non-alcoholics and they performed better on tests of hand-eye coordination even when their blood alcohol concentrations were identical to those of the sons of non-alcoholics. In addition, Dr. Schuckit reported, the sons of alcoholics swayed less when they walked and, finally, they had less

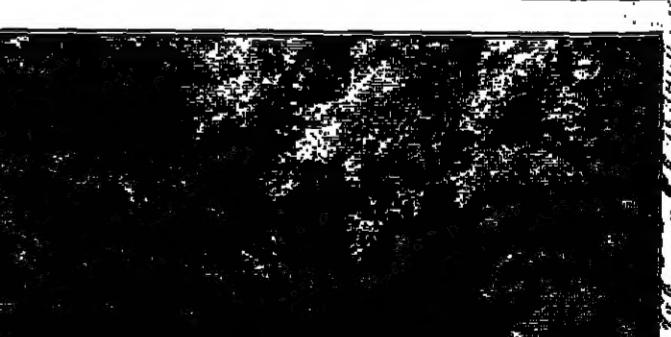
pronounced changes in those hormones whose levels rise in response to alcohol. Forty percent of the sons of alcoholics showed decreased sensitivity to alcohol in terms of perception of drunkenness, performance after drinking and hormone levels, Dr. Schuckit found. That was true of less than 10 percent of the control group.

Recently, Dr. Jack Mendelson and Dr. Barbara Lex of McLean Hospital in Boston repeated Dr. Schuckit's experiments, this time with daughters of alcoholics. The researchers have studied about 50 women so far and their results, according to Dr. Lex, are in general agreement with Dr. Schuckit's.

Women had not been studied previously, because hormonal changes during their menstrual cycle would obscure the results. Dr. Begleiter and all the other researchers restricted themselves to children of alcoholics to exclude the possibility that an alcoholic mother could have affected her child by drinking during her pregnancy.

Dr. Begleiter attacked the question of inheritance from a different perspective. He began, he said, more than 20 years ago by studying the brain waves of alcoholics.

He learned that he could measure electrophysiological patterns of the brain while subjects were asked to think, anticipate or remember. For example, he would show subjects a series of photographs. He would ask the subjects which photos they recognized and would note how their brain waves changed when they saw a familiar face in a picture.



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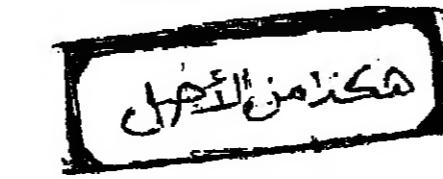
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The Knights Are Out In France

By William Pla

PARIS — It has been said that their ancestors of the French are better at civil wars, except for 1914-1918, as recently as Algeria, which was fought by Frenchmen to the death by the Vichy authorities.

French politics more often have been conducted as a continuation of civil war by other less unpleasant traditions as in the recent years. A national assembly was convened to conduct peace negotiations with other democracies and a modicum of respect for the opposing opinion.

The election in 1986 of a wing parliament composed of a Socialist president who worked a return to political power as ruthless as any France since the 1930s, during the final years of the Third Republic.

Those suffering most from the most ultimately responsible, François Mitterrand and Minister Jacques Chirac, of course, wishes to succeed in the new government.

Brown Boveri chairman, Fritz Leutwiler, said last May that the group hoped to double the 1986 figure to around 200 million francs in 1987 and resume paying dividends after a two-year break.

Boveri said group turnover for the first nine months was down 1 percent, at about 7 billion francs, from the 1986 period.

As to the merger with ASEA, Mr. Leutwiler said it would create a

Brown Boveri Lowers Profit Forecast; ASEA Merger Is Approved

Reuters

BADEN, Switzerland — BBC Brown Boveri & Co. said Wednesday that uncertainty on currency and stock markets had forced it to abandon its forecast that group profit would double in 1987 but said there would still be a substantial improvement.

At the same time, shareholders of both Brown Boveri and of ASEA AB of Sweden approved plans to merge the two companies to form the world's largest electrical engineering group.

At meetings in Baden, Switzerland, and Västerås, Sweden, they voted overwhelmingly in favor of creating a new company, ASEA Brown Boveri, with projected annual sales of around 25 billion Swiss francs (\$18 billion) and a work force of 160,000.

Brown Boveri made its statement about profits at the same extraordinary shareholder meeting. It noted that in 1986, net profit was 96 million francs, down 11.9 percent from 1985.

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Combustion Engineering Signs Soviet Joint Venture Contract

United Press International

MOSCOW — Combustion Engineering Inc. of the United States said Wednesday that it had signed a joint venture contract in the Soviet Union, the first such arrangement concluded by an American company under Soviet legislation that took effect in January.

The \$16 million contract with the Ministry of Oil Refining and Petrochemicals will set up a joint Soviet-U.S. company to provide refineries and chemical plants with instruments and computer software to improve productivity.

The Soviet ministry will own 51 percent of the company and will appoint its board of directors, as called for under the legislation on foreign trade.

Under terms of the act, the majority foreign partner is permitted to retain only profits from exports from the Soviet Union, Unibus

BA: U.K. Clears Merger

(Continued from first finance page)

calities — or the breaking up of its business."

Industry sources said that if the new group regained the British Caledonian routes, it would control 85 percent of the domestic market and 40 percent of international traffic passing through Britain. BA, however, says that it now controls only 48.2 percent of the domestic market and Caledonian, 6.4 percent.

Most of the competition on international routes is from overseas carriers.

Lord King, BA's chairman, said Wednesday that the airline would proceed with a new offer within 21 days, in accordance with British takeover regulations. The original offer lapsed automatically when the Ministry of Trade and Industry decided on Aug. 6 to refer the proposal to the merger commission.

On Wednesday, BA reported a better-than-expected 29 percent increase in second-quarter profit, to £142 million from £110 million a year earlier. Revenue for the quarter totaled £1.06 billion, up from £934 million.

The airline, which was sold by the government to the private sector earlier this year, said its first-half pretax profit soared almost 65 percent to £232 million, from £141 million a year earlier. Revenue rose to £1.96 billion, from £1.69 billion.

On the London Stock Exchange, BA's share price rose 20 pence to 145 pence in late trading.

The government's deliberations on whether to permit the merger have been closely followed in the international airline industry. The decision is likely to prompt a re-thinking among other European airlines on whether to pursue consolidation.

"BA has come away pretty well, they got BCA largely intact," said Mr. Harvard of James Capel. "There is no doubt that British Airways is a very lean and fit carrier. This will only improve BA's and Britain's competitive position against foreign carriers."

He added that Britain's attempts to foster a strong "second force" within the industry made little sense if the second force was so financially unhealthy that it could not fly on its own thrust.

Olympia & York Buys Shares

Reuters

TORONTO — Olympia & York Developments Ltd. said Tuesday it had acquired 240,000 subordinate voting shares of Campeau Corp. "for investment purposes," bringing its holdings in such shares of its fellow real estate company to 3,470,275.

NTT Share Sale Success for Japan, Possibly Not for Buyers

Reuters

TOKYO — The second tranche of privatized shares in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. continued selling rapidly on Wednesday, the second day of the offering, but analysts warned that investors face heavy losses if the stock market continues to fall.

"About 98 percent of the shares have been sold already," said an official at one of the big brokers underwriting the sale of NTT's 1.95 million shares. "It has been a success."

That means it also has been a success for the government, which will get an estimated 5 trillion yen (\$37 billion) from the sale, and for the underwriters, who will get about 60 billion yen from the government.

But investors, who are paying 2.55 million

yen each for the shares, could lose heavily because "it will be very difficult to keep NTT share prices from falling," said Tomonobu Suga, senior trader at the Shearson Lehman Brothers branch in Tokyo.

The Tokyo stock market has lost about 21 percent of its value since Oct. 14, while NTT shares have fallen less than 10 percent in that period, closing Wednesday at 2.60 million yen.

NTT prices were kept artificially high before the offering, analysts said, as cash-rich Japanese securities houses, the main underwriters, bought shares on their own account.

"If it looks like NTT's price is going to fall below the issue price, then securities houses are allowed to buy a certain amount," a Finance Ministry official said.

But now that the shares are off underwriters'

TOLLS: For Dutch, a Wrong Ring

(Continued from first finance page)

In the province of Noord-Holland, which contains Amsterdam and the area north of the city and is divided by the North Sea Canal, a joint association of chambers of commerce has raised more than 4.5 million guilders from local companies to convince The Hague to immediately begin building the two additional tunnels for the area. The existing two tunnels, the Velsen and the Coen, are clogged by notorious mile-long traffic jams every morning and night.

The chambers of commerce intend to raise a total of 5.5 million guilders to help defray the extra interest rate charges of 70 million guilders that the government would incur if it had to borrow money to build both tunnels simultaneously.

The country's two largest employer organizations, the VNO and the NCW, which commissioned the Le Blanc report, also have come out in favor of keeping tunnels on the Tokyo exchange, they said.

But if Dutch business groups are generally against toll tunnels, they are ardent proponents of the the government's building the four new tunnels as quickly as possible.

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Sam Vail, Account Executive, Unisys.

Net Asset Value on November 5, 1987

Pacific Selection Fund N.Y. U.S.\$0.22 per U.S.\$1 unit.

Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

Weekly net asset value

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Europe Growth Fund

Weekly net asset value on 6-11-1987

US \$0.3028

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SPORTS

Black Quarterbacks Find a Smoother Path to the Pros

By Roy S. Johnson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The current National Football League season will certainly be remembered for its strikeball, but it may also be recalled as the season when pro football showed signs of overcoming its lingering apprehension over the use of the black quarterback.

Before the strike, and for the first time in league history, three blacks were members of that exclusive club, starting NFL quarterbacks.

Two of them, Warren Moon of Houston and Randall Cunningham of Philadelphia, were already in their jobs at the start of the regular season. The third, Doug Williams of Washington, took over minutes after the season began when starter Jay Schroeder sustained a shoulder injury. With Schroeder's recovery, Williams has returned to the bench, but in his seven-year career he has thrown for more yards than any other black quarterback in NFL history.

Even more critical to the emergence of the black quarterback is how the wave of talented black college players will be accepted by the NFL. Several major teams have been guided by blacks this year, including the nation's two top-rated schools, Oklahoma — which on Saturday lost Jamie Hickey for the season — and Nebraska. Don McPherson has led unbeaten Syracuse back to prominence, while the likes of Notre Dame, Michigan and Southern Cal have also been having success with black quarterbacks.

Bill Moon retired last year after two decades with the Pittsburgh Steelers. He was responsible for scouting the predominantly black colleges. "There was always an unwritten rule: 'Are they smart enough?'" Nunn said. "It was something you knew and saw. I think it's ridiculous that there have always been those kinds of labels."

Where the change is going to have to come from is with the colleges. Schools like Notre Dame, Pittsburgh, Michigan State and Michigan are beginning to develop quality black quarterbacks. They'll have to make it there first, because if you can't play in college, how can you play in the NFL?"

The successes of Moon, Cunningham and Williams suggest a waning of whatever skepticism remains about the ability of a black quarterback to guide an NFL team. But many obstacles remain.

"The good news is that the sport can finally acknowledge that color doesn't have anything to do with a player's leadership abilities," said Tom Tutko, a professor of psychology at San Jose State University, who has written on the subject of blacks and leadership. "The bad news is that if the black quarterback fails to do well, he's still apt to be picked on for his color, not his performance."

Blacks currently comprise about 40 percent of the NFL's players, and the 190 players who have thrown at least 25 passes in the league since the mid-1960s, only nine are black (and one of them is running back Walter Payton). Others, such as James Harris, enjoyed varying degrees of success amid frustration. Still others, such as Marin Briscoe, were mostly frustrated.

To blame the dearth of black quarterbacks on some sort of pervasive racism, as many critics have done, would be to oversimplify a condition created by a number of factors. More concrete is a mind-set that combines inarguable reality and unyielding stereotypes concerning the black quarterback.

Most prevalent among the realities is the scarcity of role models that could influence a young black athlete to pursue a career as quarterback.

"There's a cyclical effect from having no role models upon which a young, perspective black quarterback can catapult his success," said Bill Joe, coach at Central State (Ohio), one of the nation's top teams among the predominantly black colleges. "So many of them look at the pros and think that's just not the position for them."

But some of today's youth do have role models. Steve Taylor, quarterback at Nebraska, looked up to Williams and Turner Gill, a former Cornhusker quarterback. "Those guys were in charge," Taylor said. "I knew that's what I wanted to do."

Another factor is college football's extensive use of the black quarterback in run-oriented, wishbone-type offense, rather than the traditional NFL drop-back style. That

binders a player's chances for a pro career because he lacks training and experience.

And there remains a stereotype that the black player, thanks to superior athleticism, is better suited for playing wide receiver, running back or defensive back than quarterback.

"Those are just roadblocks for coaches who are afraid to use guys who can do all those things," Nunn said. "If a guy has 4.6 speed along with the ability to throw the ball, he can be better served by playing another position."

"My coach even suggested it."

Solomon didn't succumb to those pressures until he came to the 49ers. He threw 10 passes in his first season, 1978, before focusing on playing wide receiver. He retired after the 1985 season after 11 years in the league and is currently a 49ers scout.

While Briscoe struggled to cope with learning a new position, he helped a young teammate, Harris. At 6-foot-3 and 221 pounds (99.8 kilograms), Harris may have been the first black player who was molded into an NFL quarterback.

During four years at Grambling, Harris was the product of a mission by his coach, Eddie Robinson. "Right after he signed me, Coach went to New York for a coaches conference where everyone asked him if he was ever going to produce a black quarterback for the pros," said Harris. "He took it to heart. After four years, I was prepared to compete."

That was in 1969, his rookie year. Eighteen years later, the black quarterback like Harris, schooled in the nuances of his position, is still an anomaly.

"That's the tarnish on the system that produces players," said Tom Landry, coach of the Dallas Cowboys. "The time we're seeing now in the black quarterback, as a whole, is that he's an awfully good athlete, but the tendency is still to look at him more as a runner than a passer. The trend is still toward using the drop-back quarterback. We're still not in the position in the NFL where the running quarterback can be a dominant factor."

Despite Harris's strong collegiate credentials, several pro teams asked him before the draft if he would be willing to play another position. He wouldn't agree to that, and was signed until Buffalo selected him in the eighth round of the 1969 draft. It was such a blow that Harris considered passing on pro football altogether.

Robinson finally persuaded him to report. "He said if I didn't go, we might not ever have a black quarterback in the pros," said Harris, who passed for 5,136 yards in 12 seasons with Buffalo, the Los Angeles Rams and San Diego.

At 6-foot-3 and 210, Warren Moon fits snugly into the league's so-called quarterback mold. And yet, following a stint in the CFL, he struggled for acceptance during his first three seasons in Houston. Now, having led the Oilers closer to respectability, his ultimate contribution to the legacy of the black quarterback may be his qualities as a leader. Moon is Houston's player representative, and was a visible presence throughout the community during the strike.

"There are so many different levels you have to overcome to gain respect," Moon said. "There's the professional level, and that's where I didn't think I would get a viable opportunity when I first left college. The other level is just in proving yourself as a leader. I believed that if I had the chance to prove myself in one area, I could do it easily in the other."

"The quarterback is clearly the leader of a team and there was always that uncertainty as to whether a team would follow a black leader," said Tutko, the psychologist. "But what's happened in all sports is that rather than designated leaders, leaders have emerged based on performance."

Watching such players as Taylor and McPherson next season will be interesting. "What's happening will increase the enthusiasm of the young black prospective quarterback," said Joe, Moon, Williams and Cunningham are showing that it can be done, that they will be given a fair opportunity to play the position if they're effective and proficient at their craft. That should be all the incentive they need."

The breakthrough is on the verge of coming," Nunn said. "In three or four years, the guys who were freshmen and sophomores are going to come knocking at the door of the NFL, and somebody's going to have to let them in."

Bedrosian Named Top NL Pitcher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — In the closest voting in the history of the National League Cy Young Award, Steve Bedrosian of the Philadelphia Phillies won the 1987 honor Tuesday and in the process became the 59th player to earn \$1 million or more this year.

Bedrosian, only the third relief pitcher to win the National League award, edged Rick Sutcliffe of Chicago by two points and Rick Reuschel of San Francisco by three. Bedrosian, who led the league with 40 saves, received 57 points; Sutcliffe 55, and Reuschel 54 from the 24-man panel of the Baseball Writers Association of America.

The previous closest finish in the league voting occurred in 1981, the strike-shortened season, when Fernando Valenzuela, defeated Tom Seaver by three points, 70-67.

By winning the award, Bedrosian gained a \$100,000 bonus from the Padres, giving him a 1987 income of \$1,050,000. He had an \$825,000 salary and previously had earned two other bonuses — \$25,000 for being on the league's All-Star team and \$100,000 for being named the league's No. 1 relief pitcher.

Said Bedrosian, who lives in Dutchess, N.Y.: "I went to the airport and waited for a telephone call. If it was I'd come; if not, I'd just turn around and go home. I didn't want to get too excited in case it didn't happen. But it did happen, and I had a heckuva night I can say."

Orvel Hershiser of Los Angeles was fourth in the voting with 14 points; Nolan Ryan of Houston and Dwight Gooden of New York tied for fifth (12); Mike Scott of Houston was seventh (9) and Bob Welch of Los Angeles eighth (3). Two writers vote from each league, with points achieved on the basis of five for first, three for second and one for third.



Steve Bedrosian: The winner in relief

No pitcher was named on all 24 ballots. Bedrosian, who set a major-league record during the season by registering saves in 13 consecutive appearances, was named on 17, four fewer than Sutcliffe.

The voting indicated the lack of strong candidates. Sutcliffe had a 15-4 record July 28 but gained only three victories the rest of the season. He finished 18-10. Reuschel apparently gained support because he led the league in earned-run average much of the season (he finished at 3.09) and because of his five victories he gained in his first six starts after the Giants acquired him from Pittsburgh.

Reuschel received eight first-place votes, only one less than Bedrosian, but was listed on only six other

ballots, receiving four seconds and two thirds. Bedrosian, who picked up his 40 saves in 45 opportunities, had two seconds and six thirds to go with his nine first-place votes. Sutcliffe had four firsts, nine seconds and eight thirds.

The only other relievers to win the National League award were Mike Marshall of Los Angeles (1974) and Bruce Sutter of Chicago (1979).

Spurky Lyle, Rollie Fingers and Willie Hernandez have won the award in the American League as well.

Bedrosian's award also marks the fourth time in the decade that a Philadelphia player has won the Cy Young award.

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